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JPRS L/8548

27 June 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
(FOUO 27/79)

WORLD

WIDE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

JPRS L/8548

27 June 1979

# TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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HONG KONG

ADDICTS AID IN CONTROLLING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 May 79 p 13

[Text]

DRUG addicts from Tai Lam Addiction Centre have now been pressed into service to help stem the flood of illegal immigrants into Hongkong across the land border.

About 150 addicts are being taken to the border every day and put to work clearing shrubs and tall grass from around the barbed-wire barricades that run along the 22-mile-long border.

In recent months, increasing numbers of illegal immigrants have been sneaking into Hongkong by land, and the wild tangles of grass and bushes provide them with perfect cover.

When the addicts complete their clean-up operation in about another three months, much of the natural camouflage along the border will have gone, making it easier for police and Army patrols to spot illegal arrivals from China.

A Prisons Department spokesman yesterday confirmed details of the clear-

ance operation, the first of its type in the sensitive border area.

The low security inmates from Tai Lam, all of whom are being treated for drug addiction, were away from the centre for no more than 10 hours a day including time to travel to the work sites.

"Vigorous outdoor activity is an integral part of the treatment and rehabilitation programme for drug addict inmates that has proved so successful since its introduction in 1969," the spokesman said.

"This task is regarded as a normal part of the prison industry's contribution to the community."

Inmates selected to work on the border project are picked on the basis of their security classifications.

They are under guard at all times.

They have been working only a few feet away from Chinese territory, but none has so far made any attempt to get across the wire.

CSO: 4026

HONG KONG

DRUG TRAFFICKER'S JAIL SENTENCE INCREASED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 May 79 p 7

[Text] A drug trafficker yesterday had his prison sentence increased from nine months to 2 and 1/2 years by the Court of Appeal.

It was contended on behalf of the Attorney-General that the nine months' imprisonment Lam Ming-kwong (37) received in a district court in March was manifestly inadequate and wrong in principle.

Lam, a fruit hawker, was arrested on October 23 at the Lam Tin Estate for possessing approximately 2 lbs of salts of esters of morphine for unlawful trafficking.

He told police he was carrying the shopping bag containing the drug on behalf of someone and that he was being paid \$200.

Lam pleaded not guilty.

The trial judge, explaining what he accepted was a lenient sentence, said that Lam was only carrying the drugs for a short journey of only a few dozen paces for a reward of a mere \$200.

The judge thought it possible Lam, a man of previous good character, was being employed solely to take the risk of arrest.

Senior Crown counsel Ian Evans, on behalf of the Attorney-General, submitted that these reasons alone were not sufficient to justify a very lenient sentence, particularly in view of the large quantity of drugs involved.

Mr Anthony Sedgwick, for Lam, pointed out that the trial judge had found that the respondent was not aware of the quantity of drugs he was carrying.

Counsel said the judge had approached the case meticulously and had visited the scene of the crime before he reached his conclusions.

Mr Justice Huggins, sitting with the Chief Justice Sir Denys Roberts and Mr Justice Cons, said that, even giving full effect to the factors which Mr Sedgwick had mentioned, Lam clearly knew he was carrying dangerous drugs for the purpose of trafficking.

The court felt that a sentence of three years or even more would have been appropriate normally.

However, because this was a review of a sentence and not an appeal against sentence, the court allowed the Attorney-General's application and imposed a term of 2 and 1/2 years.

Mr Sedgwick was instructed by S.T. Poon and Co.

CSO: 4026

HONG KONG

TWO ARRESTS MADE IN POLICE NARCOTICS AMBUSH

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 May 79 p 8

[Text]

Police pounced on two members of a suspected heroin manufacturing ring yesterday as they were leaving their Quarry Bay flat.

They also seized two suitcases containing more than two lbs of No 3 heroin (worth about \$100,000), 30 lbs of caffeine, two-thirds of lb of strychnine and a quantity of packaging and scaling equipment.

The ambush took place early yesterday at the Nam Fung Estate.

On raiding the flat, police discovered another eight ounces of heroin base and eight ounces of No 3 heroin.

Chemicals and equipment used in the manufacture of heroin were found also.

Officers believe the men were trying to move their equipment on to a new address — a tactic often used by manufacturers to evade detection.

Inquiries revealed that the occupants only moved into the flat last month.

Police were still checking last night to see if any other occupants or members of the syndicate were at large.

The ambush was set up shortly before 2 am when officers attached to the North Point Police Station, received information about the factory.

They pounced on the two men as they were walking out of a lift on the ground floor.

The two arrested, a 45-year-old Chiu Chow herbalist and a 33-year-old unemployed Hakka, were being questioned last night by Narcotics Bureau officers who have taken over the investigation.

The men are expected to be charged today with possession of dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking.

They will appear in Causeway Bay Court tomorrow.

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HONG KONG

BRIEFS

MAN ABUSES MAGISTRATE--An unemployed man was yesterday sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for abusing a magistrate at North Kowloon Court. Luk Yee-kwai (27) pleaded not guilty to possessing dangerous drugs, assaulting a police officer and resisting arrest. Mr W.J. McClelland found him guilty. He then abused Mr McClelland. The magistrate ruled that Luk must serve the 14-day sentence first before he passes sentence on the other offences. Inspector I.L. Thompson told the court that two detectives went to Block 16 at Shek Kip Mei estate on April 2 to investigate dangerous drugs activities. The officers met Luk on a staircase and tried to search him but he broke free and ran away. When caught, Luk punched one of the officers on the head. A small packet of heroin was found on him. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 May 79 p 8]

DRUG ARREST DRAWS SENTENCE--A 60-year-old man was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the High Court yesterday for possessing dangerous drugs which could be converted into No 3 heroin worth \$360,000. Chung Chi-ling, unemployed, pleaded guilty before Mr Justice Garcia to possessing 1,199.9 grams of a mixture containing 796 grams of esters of morphine. The court was told that on December 30 Customs and Excise officers intercepted Chung on the staircase of his building in Tung Tau Chuen Road. Chung took the officers to his flat on the first floor where dangerous drugs wrapped in newspaper and plastic bags were found in a bedroom. The drugs had a whole-sale value of \$56,000. If converted into No 3 heroin they would be worth \$366,000. Crown counsel Andrew Hodge prosecuted. Chung was represented by Mr Patrick Chan on the instructions of T.S. Tong and Co. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 May 79 p 12]

MAN THREW DRUGS AWAY--A 28-year-old man who admitted trafficking in dangerous drugs was yesterday sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by Mr H. Caine at North Kowloon Court. Lo Wai-bon was also sentenced to three months in prison, to run consecutively, after he admitted possessing offensive weapons. Inspector S.G. Brown told the court that on Thursday, police acting on information went to the junction of Kowloon Road and Kiu Yam Street, Shamshuipo. A short while later they saw Lo and, as they approached, he threw a number of objects to the ground. They were packets later found to contain heroin. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 May 79 p 7]

TRAFFICKERS MAKE COURT APPEARANCES--Two men appeared in Causeway Bay Court yesterday on a charge of possessing \$500,000 worth of drugs for unlawful trafficking. Tan Kwei-hung (34), unemployed, and Hui Chien-sum (45), merchant, are alleged to have had 4 lbs of suspected No 3 heroin in a flat at Nam Fung Sun Cheun on May 29. No plea was taken. Mr James Wilson granted a prosecution request for an adjournment until Monday for further inquiries. The defendants were remanded in police custody. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Jun 79 p 10]

CSO: 4026

JAPAN

OVER HALF OF SMUGGLED STIMULANTS COME FROM SOUTH KOREA

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 79 p 8

[Text]

TOKYO (AP) — Police arrested 42 persons last week in what was described as Japan's biggest crackdown on "stimulant drug" abuse.

A spokesman for the Kanagawa prefectural (state) police said those arrested told officers they smuggled 120 kilograms of "uppers" from south Korea over two years and peddled them in Japan for up to \$180 million.

Kenichi Matsui, a national police agency inspector, said stimulant drugs were reaping a second boom in Japan, fol-

lowing the post-war "hiropon" uppers explosion in the early 1950s.

Last year, police arrested 17,740 persons on charges related to the drugs, which police usually refer to as "methamphetamine." The arrests increased three-fold in four years, according to police statistics. They numbered fewer than 1,000 from the late 1950s through the 1960s.

Inspector Matsui, a stimulant drug expert, said poverty, social unrest and loose drug controls were responsible for the first post-war boom that saw a record 55,864 persons arrested in 1954.

Asked why it's happening again today, when Japanese are enjoying one of the better economic conditions in the world, the police officer said, without hesitation, "It's all because of gangsters."

#### Gangland Networks

"Gangland networks parallel drug sales networks," Matsui said, adding that of all uppers arrests, 52 percent fell in the category of gangsters.

The underworld made an income estimated at \$4.6 billion last year, he said, and "one half came from stimulants trafficking."

He said it was far more profitable than prostitution or any other crime. The "shabu" — as people call it — costs \$30 to \$40 a gram when smuggled in but can be sold in Japan easily for \$900 to \$1,300.

"Victims usually take 0.025 gram of liquefied powder, which costs about \$20, each time," the police expert said. "One can turn into an addict in only three months."

He said the illegal uppers have entered a wide spectrum of Japanese society, ranging from housewives and students to office clerks and laborers.

In the case of one young

girl, Matsui said, "gangsters raped her and gave her many doses of stimulant drug before they sold her out as a prostitute."

He said other innocent people developed a taste for the drug out of curiosity or to stay awake during tough night work hours.

"Some housewives heard that it's good for sex life and that's how they started," he added.

Shabu thus became the most abused drug in Japan, he said. Hard drugs and marijuana are considered minor police problems because their combined arrests numbered only 1,247 last year, less than one-tenth of stimulant drug arrests.

Matsui said almost all stimulants were produced abroad, with 56 percent of the smuggled drug found last year coming from south Korea.

"South Korean authorities tell us most stimulants made there are for use in Japan," he said.

Law enforcement officials are disturbed because of the fact that many stimulant drug peddlers get away with light punishment and do it again and again. Theoretically, Matsui said, production or smuggling of the drug could give the offender a life term. However, he said, the harshest prison term handed down last year was 12 years.

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JAPAN

POLICE ARREST 42, SEEK ONE LEADER FOR STIMULANT SMUGGLING

Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 29 May 79 p 3

[Text]

The Kanagawa police have arrested 42 people and put one gangster leader on the wanted list on suspicion of violating the stimulant drugs control law. Police also seized 4.4 kilograms of powdered stimulant drug, which is estimated to have a street value of ¥1.317 million, as well as drugs in other forms.

Those arrested included Yoshio Hatta, 49, former president of a car sales company and residing in Tokyo; Yoshio Fukui, 56, hotel operator of Atami City; and a number of gang leaders.

They were involved in the large scale smuggling of stimulants from South Korea into Japan. An apartment in Atami City, Shizuoka Prefecture, was used as the headquarters.

According to the police, Hatta sold stimulants to Fukui twice in 1978. Around March, 1978, Hatta sold 1.1 kilograms of stimulants for ¥8,800,000 and in November he sold five kilograms of stimulants at ¥30,000,000.

Fukui distributed the stimu-

lants he bought from Hatta among gangs in eastern Japan.

The stimulants were smuggled from South Korea by sailors of 7,000-ton-class South Korean freighters, and they were landed here at Osaka, Kobe, Shimizu, Kawasaki, Chiba and Kashima ports.

The Kanagawa police have

confirmed that the group smuggled in 39 kilograms between March 1978 and March 1979. Since 1977, the group has smuggled in 120 kilograms with a street value of ¥36 billion.

The police regard the smuggling case as the largest in the history.



Stimulant drugs in bags and ampules which were smuggled in from South Korea and confiscated by the police.

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JAPAN

BRIEFS

JAPAN ARRESTS ROK SEAMEN--Yokohama June 8 KYODO--Police and customs officials said Thursday two South Korean seamen have been sent to the public prosecutors on charges of smuggling 3.2 kilograms of stimulant drug worth yen 960 million into this country. They are Li Hyong Gap, 31, deckman of the South Korean freighter "Bona," and Park Kun Ho, 44, chief cook on the freighter "Borisu." Li is charged with concealing 1.1 kilogram of amphetamines valued at yen 33 million at black market rates in his bed when the "Bona" was moored at a pier in Tokyo's Koto Ward June 1, investigators said. Park was accused of concealing 2.1 kilograms of amphetamines at a pier facility in Yokohama June 3, they said. Officials raided the cargo ships after obtaining a tip that the circulation of stimulants tends to increase each time Korean ships arrive at Yokohama Port. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 8 Jun 79 OW]

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NEW ZEALAND

EDITORIAL URGES STRONGER MEASURES IN FIGHT AGAINST TRAFFICKING

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 30 May 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Trafficking: Tip of a Filthy Iceberg"]

[Text]

DRUG TRAFFICKING is big business, dirty business.

It means money for the Mr Bigs and their minions, misery for those they supply.

It amounts to getting rich quickly in the vilest sense of the term.

Drug addiction is increasing and there is general acknowledgment by the public of police concern. But it takes something as grisly as the Wilson murders across the Tasman to highlight just how foul and desperate a business is the drug scene today.

Those who control the criminal drug syndicates put precious little value on human life. People are the pawns in their rotten game and the profits from trafficking their only concern.

Last month's finding in Auckland of a million-dollar cache of high-grade heroin would have been thought impossible a few years back. This seizure was, in fact, followed a week later by another — again of heroin and said to be worth up to \$250,000 on the black market. Earlier, in March, heroin with a street value of between \$4-5,000,000 was reported to have been landed on the West Coast.

This gives some idea of the extent of the illicit drug trade in New Zealand. Its dimensions are frightening and the additive implications leave no room for complacency.

To the already grim picture we must add the armed robberies by drug addicts desperate for money to support their habits.

Last year, the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, said in Auckland that his best information was that the drug trade in this country was small enough to stop.

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Unfortunately, even the events of recent weeks, here and in Australia, suggest that we are into the drug big-time and that the whole nefarious business is developing a new and deadly edge with retribution final.

The items that make the headlines are bad enough. But it is the drug scene's insidious physical penetration that should concern us as citizens and parents.

The seizures and slayings are the tip of the drug iceberg. It is the trafficking and addiction that remain the continuing undercover operation, the consequences of which we discover often too late.

The heartbreak and physical degradation are the end results of what, for many, might have started as a foolish yet seemingly harmless flirtation.

Those who are able to check themselves and seek rehabilitation are the lucky ones.

Strengthening the law by making the punishment fit the crime is one way of dealing with traffickers. Increasing police and Customs surveillance and detection is another. But a third and vital need is to cultivate within the community an active revulsion of illicit drugs by educating the young, frankly exposing the horrible results of addiction and making sure that rehabilitation is available without stigma and in sufficient scope to be effective.

Those who seek to poison society are well organised and ruthlessly motivated by greed. They will not be stopped, but it should be possible to confine their filthy trade by every means available.

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

REMANDED ON DRUG COUNT--Auckland, 25 May (PA)--A self-employed Glen Eden property developer, Brian James Curtis, 45, charged with importing heroin into New Zealand at Karamea, Westland, was remanded in custody to June 1 by Mr H. Y. Gilliland, SM, in the Magistrate's Court today. The Magistrate said that June 19 had been set for a hearing, but the defendant, as he was entitled to do, had refused to consent to a remand in custody for longer than a week. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 28 May 79 p 12]

DRUG DEATHS DOUBLE IN 3 YEARS--Drug-related deaths have doubled, and heroin offences increased by 140 percent, in the last three years, according to figures released by the Minister of Health (Mr Gair) today. The number of deaths described as due to "the illicit use of narcotics" has climbed from 19 in 1976 to 33 in 1977 and 41 last year. Other deaths may have been indirectly caused by drugs, including murders and car accidents, Mr Gair told Mr John Kirk (Lab. Sydenham) in a reply to a written Parliamentary question. In another answer obtained by Mr Kirk, the Minister of Police (Mr Gill) said that 303 people were prosecuted for heroin offences last year, compared with 235 in 1977 and 126 in 1976. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 30 May 79 p 8]

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PAKISTAN

TWO TRUCKLOADS OF CHARAS SEIZED

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 7 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Rawalpindi, June 6: Pakistan Customs Vigilance Wing tonight recovered over 150 maunds of charas worth about Rs two crore from two trucks in dramatic chase from Bannu to Islamabad.

The Vigilance Wing on a tip conducted one of the biggest haul today and trapped the trucks in the outskirts of Bannu. They were heading towards Rawalpindi and the drivers of the two private trucks LEW 1695 and LEW 1685 were escorted by a "pilot car."

In their bid to run away the scene they speeded up their vehicles but were closely followed by the Vigilance Wing. The long chase came to an end at III-999 Sector in Islamabad where the drivers abandoned their vehicles and made good their escape in the "pilot car" leaving huge quantity of contraband drug in the capital polluting the area with intoxicant smell.

The Deputy Director Customs, Mr. Salem Asghar Miam told A.P.P. that about 150 maunds of charas was hidden in false bottoms of the vehicles. He said both trucks also have double tool box, double oil tanks besides the double bottom where the charas was carefully concealed. The vehicles also had a false compartment behind the drivers seat for special use from where two canes of liquid hashish were also recovered. Customs authorities suspect that the drug was being taken to Karachi for onward smuggling to some foreign country.--APP.

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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED BY POLICE--Charsadda Police recovered 130 kilo of pure opium from a car after a long chase near Saryab Bridge on Thursday. The occupants of the car KCZ-425 made good their escape but were traced out by DSP R. K. Aziz. Charsadda police also seized 100 seers of sugar, two rifles and one pistol from a Suzuki and arrested four persons. About 2,28,000 grams of pure opium was also recovered in an operation on Kohat Road. The opium was concealed in secret cavities of two motor cars which have also been impounded. The drivers, owners of the two vehicles have been taken into custody. They are Janab Khan of Darra Adam Khel and Mohammad Yusuf of Peshawar. [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 7 Jun 79 p 1]

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZURE BY FC --Smuggled goods worth thousands of rupees were recovered by F.C. Bara during one month on both way traffic. The seized articles include 3 cars, 9 airconditioners, 1400 yards of cloth, crockery, arms and ammunitions, 40 kilo charas, 7 kilo liquor, 60 maunds of Atta, 11 cattles, 400 bags of cement etc. The F.C. also seized three trucks. [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 4 Jun 79 p 6]

FIVE MORE OUTLAWS SURRENDER--Five more notorious outlaws surrendered to D.S.P. Charsadda R. K. Aziz on Sunday evening, bringing the figure to 106 during the last quarter of this year. They are Mian Khan s/o Habib Shah, Saadullah s/o Abdul Ghaffar, Fazal Wahid s/o Abdul Wadood, Rahim Gul s/o Abdullah and Afzal Khan s/o Said Manan of Behram Dehri. They were wanted by police in various heinous cases. Charsadda police also seized six seers of charas from the possession of three persons, Toor Sum s/o Shah Zaman of Mashu Khel, Nisar Mohd s/o Ajoon Khan of Sheikhan and Maisal s/o Naik Mohd of Charsadda. The seizures were made during the Nakabandi. [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 4 Jun 79 p 6]

CASE AGAINST CHARAS HOLDER--Attock, May 31: Attock police has registered cases against two persons under Shariat ordinance on account of possessing charas. According to police Muhammad Naseem s/o Muhammad Hussain Khattak was trapped near railway bridge Attock and on search 58.30 grams charas was recovered from his possession. Later 14,000 gram charas was also recovered from his house.--APP. [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 1 Jun 79 p 3]

RURAL POLICE SEIZURES--A large number of outlaws, arms and ammunitions, narcotics and smuggled goods and cattles were seized by the Rural Police during the last fortnight. The recoveries were made during the successful campaign being supervised by S.P. Mashqatullah Khan. The seizures were 12 proclaimed offenders, nine dynamites, seven shotguns, four rifles, 10 pistols, a large quantity of ammunitions, over 30 kilo of charas and opium, 160 bags of cement, 50 bags of rice, ghee, sugar and cattles. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 31 May 79 p 1]

OPIMUM, FOREIGN GOODS--The Peshawar customs authorities today seized one lakh seventy thousand grams of pure opium in an operation on Thursday. The opium was concealed in the secret cavities of a truck. Munir Khan, believed to be a member of the international opium racketeers has been arrested, while the truck has been impounded. In another operation, the customs authorities seized locks, worth about rupees two lakh, from a truck near Khairabad. Airconditioners, and stationary goods worth rupees one lakh was also seized in two operations in Khairabad and Kohat. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 25 May 79 p 1]

GERMAN WOMAN ARRESTED--The Peshawar police has arrested a German woman carrying a sizeable quantity of hashish oil, dust and charas and crude charas. Miss Mohn-Petra, a German national was carrying a parcel containing 650 grams hashish oil, 166 grams of charas and 15 grams of crude charas for booking abroad, when she was apprehended. On interrogation, she stated that she intended to book the parcel for Germany and was waiting for any auto-rickshaw near the railway bridge in Peshawar city. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 27 May 79 p 1]

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PHILIPPINES

FIVE ARRESTED IN MARIHUANA RAID IN LAGONOY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Five persons were arrested and some P800,000 worth of marijuana plants were seized yesterday by government agents in a raid at a marijuana plantation in Lagonoy, Camarines Sur.

Director Jolly R. Bugarin of the National Bureau of Investigation identified those arrested as Constancio Floreorita, the alleged landowner; his wife Lilia and their children Justino, 20 and Adorita, 23, all of Himagtucon, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur, and Evelyn Miscala, of San Remigio, Cebu.

Charges of violation of the Dangerous Drugs Law are being prepared against the five suspects, Bugarin said.

The NBI is also determining the real owner of the four-hectare land where the marijuana plants were found for filing of seizure proceedings.

Under the law, land planted to marijuana is forfeited in favor of the government.

Danilo Floreorita, brother of Constancio and the alleged supplier of the seeds, is being hunted by NBI agents.

About 834 fully-grown marijuana plants were uprooted, Bugarin said. Some 1,080 germinating seeds and 3,715 seeds were also confiscated.

CSO: 5300



SRI LANKA

INVESTIGATION ATTEMPTS TO FIND SRI LANKAN DRUG CONNECTION

Colombo COLOMBO WEEKEND in English 3 Jun 79 p 1 BK

[Text] A top-level investigation is now underway to uncover the Sri Lankan connection in international drug trafficking.

This investigation comes in the wake of intelligence reports that Sri Lankans are now being used as couriers for drug trafficking rings. These reports were further substantiated last week when a Pakistani national detected attempting to smuggle in a large consignment of hashish into the country had revealed that he was bringing it in for a Sri Lankan contact.

According to DIG (Crimes and Narcotics), R. Sunderalingam, detections made at the Los Angeles and Rome Airports had previously shown that Sri Lanka, a relatively drug free country, was being used as a convenient cover for the actual country from which the consignment originated.

In other instances it has been found that Asians were used to bring hashish into Colombo, from which point British or German nationals took over to smuggle the narcotics into Western European countries. The latter were not subject to a close scrutiny as passengers embarking from Colombo were not heavily screened for narcotics.

Following the easing up of travel restrictions it has now been discovered that a large number of Sri Lanka's youth were taking over from their Western counter-parts and engaging in narcotic smuggling into Western countries.

CSO: 5300

CANADA

THREE COCAINE TRAFFICKERS RETURNED FROM MEXICO

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 18 May 79 p A 3

[Article by Martha Gagnon: "One is Always Happier at Home . . . Even in Prison"]

[Text] To return to one's country to serve a seven- or eight-year prison sentence can have its appeal if one has spent 12 months in a Mexican prison. Three young Montreal citizens, Louise Boivin, Normand Bollard and Gilles Boivin were happy to set foot in Quebec last night. They are the first prisoners to benefit from an exchange between Canada and Mexico. One is always happier at home . . . even in a prison.

Thanks to the signing of an agreement between the two countries last March, the three young people, who were convicted of smuggling pure cocaine, were allowed to return to Canada to finish their sentences. And it was not until sentencing had been completed by the Mexican courts that they could apply for admission to a Canadian prison. Their attorney, Mr Gilles Beaupre, explained to LA PRESSE that his clients and their parents were happy about the development. He said that this treaty will allow Canadians arrested in Mexico to avoid languishing in the prisons of that country. Particularly since there, there may be a long wait before sentencing. It was last September that Mr Beaupre put the files on the three Montreal young people in the hands of Mexican lawyer Rafael Heredia, who was able to speed up the judicial process.

Normand Bollard, 29, Louise Boivin, 27, and Gilles Boivin, 26, were arrested at the international airport in Mexico City in June of 1978, as they were preparing to leave the country with 7.7 pounds of pure cocaine worth about \$5,400,000 on the black market. The two men were taken to the Reclusio del Oriente, a prison in the suburbs of Mexico City.

The conditions of life for the prisoners were good enough, to judge from Mr Beaupre's report. Obviously, the language and the diet were the major problems. But as is known, anything can be arranged in Mexico with a little money. The flexibility of justice is often proportional to the pocket-book.

The prerequisite for a return to Canada is sentencing. Only when this has occurred can prisoners benefit from the advantages of the treaty. In the cases of Louise and Gilles Boivin, the sentence is seven years' imprisonment, and in the case of Normand Bollard, eight years. They will be able to petition for parole.

Attorney Beaupre commented humorously as he awaited the arrival of his clients that they would doubtless miss the Mexican prison for one reason only: the rule which provides each prisoner with the privilege of cohabitation with his mate in quarters strictly reserved for this purpose during his imprisonment. Mexico is ahead of us!



Louise Boivin at the time of her arrest in the Mexico City airport in June of 1978.

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CANADA

COCAINE TRAFFICKER SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 16 May 79 p A 9

[Text] Maurice Arbic, 41, a criminal with previous convictions for whom the prosecutor of the federal Ministry of Justice had demanded life imprisonment after he was convicted of trafficking in cocaine worth \$500,000, was finally sentenced by Judge Marc Beauregard to 12 additional years in prison yesterday afternoon.

In imposing this sentence on the man he first sent to prison for 25 years in 1966 for his role in a "theft of a postal truck," the judge stressed that he did not want to deprive him of "all hope of being free again." Arbic will have to serve the new sentence of 12 years after completing the 12 remaining years of his earlier sentence remaining at the time he was paroled.

The accused was arrested on 15 August 1978, just a few months after that parole, at which time 996 grams of 92 percent pure cocaine were found in his vehicle.

But this was more or less all that could be learned about the transaction which he would have completed, since neither the defendant nor his companions would make a statement at any time.

In his plea to the court, the defendant's attorney, Mr Pierre Poupard, attempted basically to demonstrate by means of an expert witness that cocaine is after all a less dangerous drug than heroin and even certain amphetamines.

However Judge Beauregard examined less favorable opinions of this drug in legal precedents, the statistics of the Quebec police, among other things, showing that in the same six-year period 12 deaths were attributed to cocaine, 20 to heroin and only 1 to amphetamines.

He also cited an equally widely accepted opinion to the effect that if cocaine does not lead to substantial physical addiction, the psychological dependence developed is more severe and more difficult to control, recourse to violence being frequent among users.

Arbic, who was a slim and very well-dressed young man at the time of his trial for the theft at the University-Lagauchetiere intersection, in which connection 10 individuals (including a police sergeant) were arrested, is much heavier today and even has a greying "prophet's" beard.

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CANADA

BRIEFS

DRUG SENTENCE--Owen Sound, Ont. (CP)--William David Stead of Ottawa was sentenced Monday to two years less a day in jail after pleading guilty to a charge of possession of cannabis resin for the purpose of trafficking. Stead, 32, is the fourth man sentenced in the drug case involving a \$43,000 hashish shipment to Canada from Amsterdam. Crown evidence in county court revealed that on May 26, 1977, Stead took possession of nearly 10 kilograms of hashish, which had been shipped to Canada in a crate containing machine parts. Court was told that the crate was driven from the Toronto International Airport by Paul Arthurs to his Mississauga, Ont., home and that Stead removed the drug from the crate there. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jun 79 p 16]

CSO: 5320

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKER FINED--Bridgetown, Barbados, (Cana)--A Barbadian man who allegedly brought two suitcases loaded with marijuana into the island received a \$2,500 (\$1,250 U.S.) fine yesterday in a magistrate's court. The suitcases were said to contain roughly 25 kilos of marijuana, valued at about \$75,000 (\$37,500 U.S.). [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 30 May 79 p 5]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

DEIC OFFICIAL ASKS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN COMBATING DRUGS

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Apr 79 p 17

[Text] Representative Nestor Sampaio Penteado of the Drug Division of the Criminal Investigations Department (DEIC) said yesterday during a press conference that the drug trafficking situation in Sao Paulo is serious, and then made a dramatic appeal to the people.

"The people must help me, reporting drug traffickers and addicts, for I can do nothing alone. I took over the Drug Division two weeks ago. I have 80 policemen working day and night. In these 2 weeks, more than 100 kilograms of marijuana and almost 2,000 toxic drug capsules have been seized."

Nestor Sampaio Penteado established a new system in the Drug Division: addicts are of interest to him only in order to apprehend the drug traffickers. He explained as follows:

"I am sorry for the addicts. They are even treated courteously here. What I want is the drug dealer. Addicts need treatment, not imprisonment. It is the drug traffickers who should be imprisoned. But it is difficult to find them, and therefore I am asking the people to help me."

Representative Nestor Sampaio Penteado also promised that all reports reaching the Drug Division will be carefully and privately investigated, with no embarrassment to the sources.

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CSO: 5300



BRAZIL

THREE PARA POLICEMEN ARRESTED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 79 p 44

[Text] Belem--Three members of the Para police force were arrested by federal police agents in Belem for participation in a gang of robbers and traffickers in drugs which has been operating for several months now. The arrests occurred Friday night when the three were located by the DPF [Federal Police Department] as they were effecting a transaction involving several types of drugs.

Federal police agents had been following a vehicle owned by police clerk Francisco Cesar Lobo, who together with some of his friends was under suspicion, since early Friday afternoon. The police were watching when they collected packages from two houses in a Belem suburb and again when they attacked a man on the street in broad daylight. Toward the end of the afternoon, they stopped at a house which was being watched, got out of the car and went into the premises. Federal agents searched the car, in which they found a large quantity of marijuana, hypodermic syringes and Pervitins.

Moments later, the policemen left the house and the DPF agents placed them under arrest. One of the men, fleeing on foot, got away. In addition to clerk Francisco Lobo, detective Artur Goncalves and state military police Corporal Francisco Rosa Almeida were arrested.

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BRAZIL

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, QUANTITY OF COCAINE SEIZED

Fortuitous Drug Find

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 May 79 p 20

[Text] Three and a half kilograms of cocaine worth 3,500,000 cruzeiros were confiscated by the police from a Corcel bearing license plates RN-2583 yesterday afternoon on Brazil Avenue, near Realengo. Adelcy Alves da Silva, a "Duda," and Jose Carneiro da Silva, who were transporting the drug, according to agents of the 14th Military Police Battalion, were arrested.

Corporal Meier, in a deposition at the 33rd DP [Police Headquarters] in Realengo, said that the arrests came about by accident. A patrol of the 14th Military Police Battalion stopped beside the Corcel, which was parked at the curb, to ask the driver for documents. Fleeing, the vehicle went into a ditch 100 meters farther on. "When we searched the interior of the vehicle we found four packets of tracing paper on the back seat containing what we later learned was cocaine," he said.

Report Denied

Corporal Meier added that one of those arrested, Jose Carneiro da Silva, claimed he was en route to the Oliverio Kraemer Hospital and did not know what the packets, which belonged to his comrade, contained. The other man arrested denied the truth of this, stating that he was passing by and stopped to help pull the vehicle from the ditch, and had been mistaken for the other drug trafficker, who had fled.

"Look, kid, I am only a carpenter and I was helping to pull the car out when I was arrested and brought here," Jose Carneiro da Silva, who was wearing a red shirt and Lee blue jeans and was barefoot, lamented. He had cut his left hand on the fender of the vehicle in trying to get it out of the ditch, he explained.

The police established that the Corcel belonged to Arcy Cardoso, who left the vehicle for repairs at Duda's shop on Santa Cruz Avenue last Friday.

A Taurus 38 revolver was also confiscated from Jose Alves da Silva. The drug trafficker was already known to the police, according to Police Chief Jacob Briskler, and escaped from the infirmary at the Heitor Carrilho Penitentiary on Frei Caneca Street, where he was being treated. The police chief at the 33rd DP would not allow newsmen to talk to the accused, stating that he was under the influence of drugs and therefore not in a condition to be interviewed. He said that "it is still too soon for us to confirm the involvement of other individuals, but there is every indication that the men arrested were only middlemen. Investigation may produce leads to the customer for the cocaine confiscated."

Photograph of Jose Carneiro

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 May 79 p 14

[Text]



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CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

RECORD MARIHUANA SEIZURE EFFECTED IN MARANHAO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 May 79 p 10

[Text] Sao Luis--The DPF [Federal Police Department] announced yesterday in this capital city the largest seizure of marijuana anywhere in the world: about 367 tons, worth at least 5 million cruzeiros on the black market in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Brasilia.

The confiscation came after 30 days of investigation in 28 municipalities in Maranhao and Brasilia, in the course of whose Operation Guaribas, which ended last Friday in the city of Pindari-mirim, 200 kilometers from Sao Luis. Sixteen vehicles and even horses were used in the operation to reach the most remote regions in the interior of the state where the large marijuana plantings are located.

According to the director of the Drug Control Division of the DPF, Geraldo Mendes Xavier, Maranhao is by far the largest producer of marijuana in the country. It is estimated that it supplies at least 70 percent of the black market in drugs. This explains why the main difficulties faced by the authorities in their struggle to eliminate the planting of marijuana in the state permanently lies in the poverty of the small farmers, easily won over by the drug traffickers. The farmer receives less than a third of the 2,000 cruzeiros the drug trafficker offers for a kilogram of marijuana, which will later be resold for 20,000 cruzeiros, if he produces a kilogram of rice, the main agricultural crop in Maranhao.

Again according to the DPF, this body is increasingly well-equipped for the campaign against drugs, since last year, in the course of the various operations carried out in the interior of Maranhao, 205 tons of marijuana were confiscated and burned, which record has already been exceeded in this half year.

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BRAZIL

ACTRESS ARRESTED ON COCAINE CHARGES DENIED RELEASE REQUEST

Confessions Obtained

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Apr 79 p 24

[Text] Judge Salim Jose Chalub of the Seventh Criminal Jurisdiction heard charges against film actress Rejane Medeiros and a couple, Genival Luciano de Medeiros and Lia Regina da Silveira, concerning the use of and dealing in drugs, and denied the request for bail filed by the lawyers of the actress, on the recommendation of prosecutor Jose dos Santos Carvalho Filho, who said that drug trafficking "is a cancer which needs to be energetically eliminated."

The three defendants were arrested in a Brasilia, at about 1400 hours on 19 May on Atlantica Avenue, in front of the Hotel Lancaster, by federal agents of the Drug Control Division (DRE), who were alerted by an anonymous tip. On being arrested, Genival tried to get rid of two plastic sacks containing 87 grams of cocaine, which he obtained from the drug trafficker "Gringo" for delivery to Jose Samir Bittar.

Charges

Prosecutor Jose dos Santos Carvalho Filho said in the charge filed that Genival arrived at the premises where he was to meet Jose Samir Bittar in the company of the two women. When approached by one of the policemen while parking the Brasilia, license plates RJ SW-0106, he attempted to drive away hastily, but the police agent hung onto the door and was dragged several meters. As he fell, he saw the plastic sacks containing the drug Genival was attempting to get rid of by throwing them from the vehicle.

The drug trafficker then tried to drive across the sidewalk to get to the lane on the far side, but one tire went flat and he was unable to continue. The three were then arrested. At the police station, Genival admitted he received the drug from an individual he knows only as "Gringo," in front of the Pinel Hospital in Botafogo. The cocaine had been ordered by Jose Samir Bittar by telephone, with a promise of 10,000 cruzeiros. Genival believes that the customer fled on seeing the policemen.

#### Confessions

At the police station Genival said that Rejane Medeiros had participated in drug trafficking operations with him a number of times, and that it was she who maintained a close relationship for the purpose with Samir Bittar. As to Rejane, she admitted addiction but denied having dealt in drugs. Lia, a 22-year-old student who is Genival's mistress, claimed that the drugs found in her house were his.

At the home of the actress, who is 31 and lives with her mother on Francisco Otaviano Street in Copacabana, 10 packets containing 12.60 grams of cocaine, a box of Valium 10, a check on the Bank of Brazil for 1,000 cruzeiros and a 1977 diary were found and requisitioned as evidence by the prosecutor.

At Lia's house, on Ladeira dos Tabajaras, also in Copacabana, the police found 2.17 grams of cocaine in a brown glass bottle, two lumps of cocaine, the butt of a reefer containing 1.10 grams of marijuana, a hypodermic syringe, pieces of tracing, tissue and plastic-coated paper, a box of Grampel staples, a stapler and two rolls of gummed tape. Genival, 40 years of age, no profession, had 5,000 cruzeiros in cash in his possession when he was arrested.

The three were charged under the provisions of Articles 12 and 14 of Law 6368 dated 21 October 1976 (Narcotics Law), and if convicted, could receive sentences of between 3 and 15 years' imprisonment. The prosecutor also asked for the penal records for each of the defendants, the expert opinion from the Carlos Eboli Institute on the drugs confiscated, and the launching of an investigation of Jose Samir Bittar, identified as a drug trafficker.

In asking for the denial of the request for bail, the prosecutor said that "these crimes are unbearable." The lawyers for Rejane, Messrs Evaristo de Moraes Filho, Georges Tavares and Clemente Hungria, were the only petitioners for release "with or without bail."

#### Actress Denies Drug Dealing

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 May 79 p 30

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The judge of the Seventh Criminal Jurisdiction in Rio, Alvaro Mayrink da Costa, spent only 20 minutes questioning Rejane Medeiros, Lia Regina Silveira and Genival Luciano de Medeiros, charged with drug trafficking and use, yesterday afternoon. Subsequently, the lawyer for actress Rejane Medeiros, George Tavares, withdrew his request for the hospitalization of his client for treatment. He had already petitioned for her release, which request was denied by the interim judge of the Seventh Criminal Jurisdiction. The first to be questioned, Genival, admitted he had been an addict "for two months," but denied dealing in drugs, accusing Jose Samir Bittar who, he said, fled when federal police agents stopped the Brasilia he was driving in Copacabana on the 19th of last month. Rejane also denied dealing in drugs, but admitted to knowing

Samir, who has been sought by the police since 1976, and said she had been an "addict for five months." Lia Regina da Silveira denied both addiction and drug-dealing, telling the judge that she was merely accompanying her sweetheart, Genival.

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GSO: 5300

BRAZIL

'FLY MAN' ARRESTED WITH COCAINE IN SAO PAULO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 May 79 p 10

[Text] Neudo Ferreira, a criminal known as the "Fly Man," was arrested in Morro da Providencia yesterday by members of a 5th Military Police Battalion patrol. He was relaxing in a hut and did not have time to make use of his 38-caliber revolver. In the hut, the soldiers found 19 bags of cocaine.

Neudo got his nickname from his reputation for climbing buildings, mainly in Sao Paulo, where he has stood trial several times. In 1976, while serving a 23-year sentence at the Candido Mendes Prison on Ilha Grande, he escaped in a canoe with Jose Alberto David Monteiro, the "Ceara Lieutenant," and Joao Firmino.

Charged with robbery and breaking and entering, Neudo was reported to have participated in the robbery of an exchange and travel establishment on Rio Branco Avenue, in which manager Ubiratan Freitas Souto Maior was shot to death. His last arrest was on Miguel Lemos Street in Copacabana, where he was surrounded by policemen after being recognized by a soldier named Camara who was assigned to him in prison. A special plan was drafted for his arrest, because of Neudo's fame as a black belt in karate.

He and Jose Alberto David, the "Ceara Lieutenant," were mentioned as suspects in the robbery of a Cometa bus on Via Dutra, but they were not recognized by either passengers or drivers. Two months earlier Neudo was arrested on Estrada da Gavea in Sao Conrado, with an armed forces 45-caliber pistol and a bag of cocaine in his possession. He was only taken after an intensive skirmish.

Neudo won his nickname of "Fly Man" in Sao Paulo, where he scaled the walls of buildings to steal from luxury apartments at the end of the 1950s. After his escape from Ilha Grande and his recapture in May of 1976, he effected another escape from the federal police jail in Brasilia.



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Neudo



BRAZIL

BRIEFS

DRUG ARRESTS--Drug traffickers Lourival da Silva Oliveira, alias "Fafa," Lucio Alves Filho, Vera Pereira de Oliveira, alias "Titia," and Conceicao Ferreira were formally charged in the early hours of yesterday morning at the 21st DP [Police Headquarters]. Eighteen bags of cocaine were confiscated from Lucio and 120 tubes of marijuana were taken from Vera, who has already served 12 years in prison for drug dealing. The criminals admitted they sold drugs to the trafficker known as "Cabeca," who deals in drugs in the Manguinhos slum, where the gang was arrested. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 May 79 p 16] 5157

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The police yesterday seized 800 kg of narcotics estimated at 4 million cruzeiros, and arrested farmer (Jose Rodriguez de Souza), considered one of the main drug traffickers in Sao Paulo. (Rodriguez de Souza) used to purchase the drug from Pedro Juan Caballero, Paraguay at 1,000 cruzeiros per kg, and sell it at 5,000 in Sao Paulo. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Jun 79 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

CHOCONTA OFFICIAL ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED WITH TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 4 May 79 p 17-A

[Text] Uldarico Cabuya, Choconta municipal official, faces a penal investigation.

The complicated matter arose when a representative of the public prosecutor, according to the report, tried to establish whether some stories about possible "arrangements" in a delicate penal business had any foundation. The matter became more complicated and now there is an accusation in process against the official.

The Case

Mr Cabuya, in his capacity as Choconta official, was informed about several "moves" which were being made in order to see that auxiliary personnel of the penal circuit courts help those accused of manufacturing cocaine in a laboratory which was discovered recently in the village of Sopo.

All the indications are that the representative of the public prosecutor talked with employees of the aforementioned department and told them that "there are some fat bills." This attitude was interpreted as an invitation to escape justice and the employees decided to inform the judge about what was going on.

Complicated Matter

The truth of the matter is that the employee proceeded to lodge a complaint of bribery against the official. Criminal court number 74 which functions in Choconta issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr Uldarico Cabuya.

Dr Carlos Arturo Martinez G. has been acting as attorney for the public prosecutor's agent and has taken a series of professional steps intended to demonstrate his client's complete innocence.

Dr Carlos Arturo Martinez, a young professional graduate from the Universidad Libre, has learned that the investigation is void, absolutely void, since

these cases are of the exclusive competence of the Superior Court. Dr Martinez believes that not only has the constitution been violated but that investigations have been initiated against an official, such as Ulderico Gabuya, whose record shows is a very upstanding person.

9341

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MANEUVERS TO FREE COCAINE TRAFFICKER REVEALED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 1 May 79 p 1-A, 8-A

[Text] During the Supreme Court's plenary session, which took place on Tuesday, the week before last, a copy of an accusation by a Judge of the Pasto criminal courts was read. The accusation had to do with a series of maneuvers by means of which a citizen, who had been captured for transporting the considerable amount of 138 kilograms of cocaine in his aircraft, was freed.

The authenticated copy of the accusation--filed on 28 November last year by the then fifth judge of the criminal courts. Dr Gustavo Ordonez Ricaurte--was delivered by the latter to the vice president of the court, Dr Jose Maria Velasco Guerrero, who, faced with the seriousness of the events, considered that they should be made known to the other members of this body.

On the Putumayo

The origins of the case go back to 25 May of last year when a Piper Navajo two-engine light aircraft with Colombian tags number HK-1037, belonging to citizen Rafael Rocha Calderon and transporting, according to the conclusions of the investigation, 138.44 kilograms of 84 percent pure cocaine, made an emergency landing on an island on the Putumayo River, "El Tablero" section, a jurisdiction of the Leguizamo municipality.

"Switch" Proposed

The investigation was under the auspices of the fifth judge of criminal instruction, Dr Ordonez Ricaurte, who, after taking all the appropriate steps, ordered the destruction of the enormous alkaloid shipment. According to his accusations, he had received a proposal from two members of the Narino section of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] that the substitute another product for the confiscated drug, a proposal which he naturally rejected and made known to the Pasto Regional Attorney.

Towed to Ecuador

During the course of the investigation the judge went to "El Tablero"

section in order to perform a judicial investigation of the aircraft and found out that the latter had been towed away by Ecuadorean troops to Puerto Carmen, an Ecuadorean village across the border from the Colombian village of Puerto Ospina. The official faced with such a situation, sent a letter through the Ministry of Foreign Relations to the Ecuadorean Chancellery asking them that the aircraft be returned.

#### Warrant for Arrest

Later, on 11 November 1978, the official proceeded to hear Rafael Rocha Calderon's unsworn statement, and three days later he defined his legal position by issuing a warrant for his arrest for narcotics trafficking, a decision which he took despite the trade unionist's denial that he had carried cocaine in his aircraft. The judge's decision was based on the confirming evidence he had obtained during the investigation, which was reinforced by the fact that, in addition, 1.5 grams of the narcotic were found in the aircraft.

#### Charges Against Attorney

Dr Ordenez Ricaurte maintains in his accusation that the same day he heard the trade unionist's unsworn testimony, the latter's attorney, Alfonso Nunez Pelaez, took advantage of a moment when both of them were alone to tell him he had brought a gift for him from Bogota: a Cartier watch, 18-kt gold filled and containing several diamonds, a watch which according to him was worth \$4,000. The official says he categorically refused the gift, notifying the attorney that he would not take anything from anybody who was involved in the proceedings.

#### Other Accusations

According to reports obtained by EL ESPECTADOR, the judge states that the most serious aspect of the case is that even though the Pasto forensic experts, Drs Luis Lopez Portilla and Benjamin Guerrero, said that Rocha Calderon was in good health and psychiatrist Servio Tulio Caicedo declared that the citizen was suffering from a situational depression caused by the penitentiary environment, when the proceedings were transferred to the second circuit judge of Mocoa, Putumayo, the latter ordered a new psychiatric examination but made by forensic experts from Bogota and then a signed statement by the then scientific coordinator of the Institute of Forensic Medicine, Dr Ernesto Silva Pilonieta, was produced, a statement which nowhere referred to psychiatric questions but to other different aspects.

#### Contradictory Diagnosis

The official adds that, in effect, the diagnosis under discussion said that according to the clinical history signed by cardiologist Enrique Urdaneta Holguin, the conclusion had been reached that Rocha Calderon was suffering from a hypertensive illness with cardiopathy and coronary insufficiency,

diseases which, due to their seriousness, require special treatment and would place the patient under the provisions of the penal code article which authorizes suspension of arrest for those persons affected by serious illnesses.

The accuser maintains that this opinion contrasts with the opinion issued a few days before by Dr Urdaneta Holguin, who says in the clinical history that the patient suffers from arterial hypertension, hypertensive cardiopathy and "probable cardiac insufficiency," as well as with the opinions originally issued by the forensic experts in Pasto, Drs Lopez Portilla and Guerrero, who had based their opinions on the clinical history and electrocardiograms which existed at the Fatima clinic, where Rocha Calderon was when the order to transfer him to the Pasto prison was issued.

#### Special Interest

Finally Dr Ordonez Ricaurte, who later resigned his post, maintains in his accusation that Dr Silva Pilonieta showed special interest in the fate of the accused not only by issuing an opinion in which he included aspects quite different from those which are essentially psychiatric, but also because on 15 September, the day when Rocha Calderon was ordered transferred to the Pasto prison, the doctor came to this city and asked the city's director of forensic medicine, Dr Lopez Portilla, to help him in relation with the aforementioned citizen since the latter was a relative of his.

#### The Court's Attitude

It must be added that once Dr Ordonez Ricaurte's accusation was heard, the plenary session of the court ordered that copies of the same be sent to the president of the republic and to the nation's attorney general as well as to Pasto circuit judges since it considered that all the events contained in the statement are especially serious and it is necessary to know the result of the investigation which the public ministry should have started five months ago.

9341

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS SHOOT UP WEDDING PARTY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 May 79 p 16-A

[Text] Officials identified the victims of the shoot up in Santa Marta as acknowledged drug traffickers of marihuana who operate in the northern region of Colombia, according to last night's report from the Palace's press office.

They added that the persons identified as Jorge Rafael Murga Ramos, Ana Natividad Salcedo de Romero, Jose Vicente Molina Ardila, Victor Santiago and Gloria Pacheco lost their lives when the armed attack they perpetrated against the F-2 patrol was repelled. First sergeant Adarme Moreno Mestre was killed and cavalryman Arturo Vanegas Hernandez was wounded in the event.

The F-2 division of the General Police Administration said that the persons who attacked the police patrol used arms which are exclusively used by the Armed Forces.

The report added that the victims of this event, which took place on the intersection of 30th Street and Carrera 17 in the city of Santa Marta, belong to one of the best organized drug trafficking bands that operate in the northern region of the country.

Burial ceremonies for the remains of the non-commissioned officer who died in the confrontation with the drug traffickers will take place today in the village of San Bernardo, department of Cundinamarca.

9341

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

AIRCRAFT, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 8 May 79 p 1-A, 7-A

[Article by Soledad Leal Pacheco]

[Text] Barranquilla, 7 May--The armed forces continued today the struggle against drug trafficking and in the last two days confiscated two modern aircraft and arrested one American.

The operations were carried out by agents of the antinarcotics brigade of the national army in the villages of Carrizal and Cari-Cari, La Guajira department.

The first aircraft was confiscated this past Sunday and the second in the early hours of Monday in actions carried out by the armies stationed in the area, which have undertaken a vigorous campaign to eradicate drug traffic in that region.

In Carrizal, La Guajira department, the agents arrested the American David Armstrong, passport number K-417692, who was piloting the Piper Navajo with American tag N-1020.

The aircraft was outfitted with sophisticated communications equipment which is the reason why it is presumed to be at the service of drug trafficking groups which operate in that region.

A spokesman for the second brigade stated that no drugs whatsoever were found in the American's possession but he was arrested for violating the existing regulations about territorial air space, limited after the issuance of decree 2144, or Security Statute.

The Piper landed on a clandestine runway in Alta Guajira with the apparent purpose of picking up marihuana destined for abroad.

In a second action the antinarcotics brigade seized another Piper Navajo with American tags N-925JB, which was abandoned by its crew in Cari-Cari, near the village of Camarones, La Guajira department.

9341

CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

DC-7, DRUGS, WEAPONS SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 May 79 p 19-D

[Article by Walter Martinez P]

[Text] Santa Marta, 6 May--In what is considered the heaviest government blow against drug trafficking this year. The army discovered in La Guajira a "marimbero" camp with 100 tons of packaged marihuana and large quantities of arms, in addition to equipment and utensils which were guarded by more than ten heavily armed men, some of whom were captured.

The action was carried out a few days ago by units of the Cordoba Battalion of Santa Marta, who were carrying out a search mission through a vast area of La Guajira. The value of the confiscated articles exceeds 250 million pesos.

The hideaway, closely guarded by numerous gunmen, was located a few kilometers from the Riohacha-Cuestecitas highway near that road's 22nd kilometer.

According to the official report, the Cordoba Battalion troops surprised the "marimberos," who had a shoot out with the militarymen but, upon seeing the latter's numerical superiority, decided to retreat and abandon camp.

However, the militarymen's rapid strategy resulted in capturing eight men while they were trying to reach the thicket.

Confiscated in the operation were 2,400 marihuana packets, the equivalent of approximately 100 tons; 6 M-1 rifles, several revolvers, six hydraulic presses, two Roman scales, large quantities of agave bags, other drug-packaging materials, provisions and foodstuffs for several days, hand lamps, etc.

The names of those captured were not released, but it was said that the individuals would be handed over to the second brigade.

It is estimated that the value of all the articles confiscated in the military operation is about 250 million pesos.

#### Airplane Seized

In addition, units of the second brigade confiscated an airplane with American tags when it was trying to pick up a shipment of marihuana in the site known as "Cuchilla de Mico."

The two pilots succeeded in escaping in a jeep which was waiting for them near the clandestine runway. According to officials, the DC-7 is the largest airplane ever confiscated since the Security Statute came into effect.

According to a military spokesman the airplane has a capacity of 15 tons.

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PERU

ENACO TO PROCESS, MARKET ALL CONFISCATED COCAINE

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 May 79 p 1

[Text] The National Cocoa Enterprise (ENACO) will ask the Ministry of Interior for all the marketable cocaine confiscated from drug trafficking organizations which can be used for industrial and export purposes.

This was the substance of the ENACO statute approved yesterday by Supreme Decree No 026-79-AA and published in the official journal which also states that this organization will have a monopoly over the marketing and industrialization of cocoa leaves.

According to the same statute, ENACO will receive the cocoa leaves confiscated from illicit trafficking for commercial and industrial use. It will also set standards for and control the collection, drying and transport of cocoa leaves so that they will not be diverted to illegal uses, until such time as the required infrastructure is established to assume the monopoly role conferred upon it by law in the growing, marketing and industrialization of cocaine.

After classification of the regions in which the marketing of cocoa leaves is not prohibited, ENACO will issue licenses authorizing such activity, in accordance with the statute.

ENACO will also establish and administer services relating to the drying, storing and initial processing of cocoa leaves, as well as factories for the processing of extracts and flavorings, cocaine base, cocaine hydrochloride and other by-products.

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PERU

CUSTOMS POLICE SCORE GAIN IN ANTIDRUG WAR

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 May 79 p 12

[Article by Victor Castaneda]

[Text] Last night the Customs Inspection Unit confiscated between 7 and 8 kilograms of pure cocaine hydrochloride valued at approximately 200 million soles and arrested an American couple that was about to embark for San Francisco at the Callao Maritime Terminal.

The drug was hidden in the couple's baggage in four plastic bags, according to initial information obtained by EXPRESO.

It was 1815 hours yesterday that the American citizens, David Paul Trency, age 41, and Cora Evelyn Keller, 30 were making ready to board the steamship "Santa Mercedes" which flies the American flag.

Personnel of the Customs Inspection Unit noted the man's extreme nervousness, and the routine baggage inspection was done more carefully at which time the skillfully hidden drug was found.

The customs action was directed by the superior customs commander and the deputy director of the Customs Units of Peru, Pedro Valega Canepa, in the presence of [Customs] Enforcement Police.

Later the administrator of Customs of the Maritime Terminal, Marino Varela, arrived, as did narcotics personnel of the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] of Callao.

The couple have tourist passports and were upset and nervous in the offices of the Customs Inspection Unit.

At the Airport

Elsewhere, also yesterday, the Customs Inspection Unit of the "Jorge Chavez" International Airport found a satchel containing 1,600 grams of cocaine hydrochloride.

At around 0600 hours, personnel of the Customs Inspection Unit under the command of Maj Cesar Morales Arana, were called into this case which has been turned over to the PIP.

At the airport, the Customs Inspection Unit has been involved in about 600 drug-trafficking actions in the first 5 months of the year.

#### Vigorous Action

It was learned that the Directorate General of customs, which is headed by Jorge Arce Rodriguez, has ordered greater vigilance in all customs units of the country, particularly at the Callao Maritime Terminal, where drug traffickers are trying to transport drugs by sea, in light of the strict control exercised by the Customs Inspection Unit at the "Jorge Chavez" Airport.

It was because of this very step that last night the shipment of drugs worth millions of soles was discovered, a figure which is much higher on the American market.

#### Intimidation

In the face of the campaign by Customs Inspection Units, drug traffickers are mobilizing to stop their activities by intimidating personnel and involving them in drug trafficking.

This situation is present in Puno where published accounts reveal that drug confiscations are greater than reported. But the strange thing about it is that more credibility is given to statements by drug traffickers than those of the authorities.

However, according to what we have learned, the customs units of Lima have taken steps so that intimidation tactics are not successful; and personnel of the Customs Inspection Units are continuing to carry out their missions.



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PERU

SEVERAL DRUG CONFISCATIONS, ARRESTS REPORTED

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 19 May 79 p 8

[Text] Tumbes--The Investigative Police of the Tumbes departmental headquarters arrested a woman, Elena Flores, during a quick-strike operation and charged her with being the head of a ring of traffickers which had its center of operations in the Corrales district, located 5 kilometers from Tumbes.

Her daughters and sons-in-laws were arrested with her, who according to the police, made up a ring of active traffickers living in an elegant house worth 10 million soles which had the latest comforts. The police also seized a sky-blue Toyota automobile with license plate number AA-1702; a green Volkswagen automobile, with license plate SA-1041; and a white pickup truck without license plates. The prisoners' property is valued at over 30 million soles.

It was learned in police quarters that a public prosecutor's committee from Lima will arrive in Tumbes in the next few days to establish the origin of the property of Elena Flores Lopez and the members of her ring.

Another Confiscation

Elsewhere, in Zarumilla, Tumbes department, the Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] arrested Juan Cruz Guerrero, age 25, as he was transporting 1.5 kilograms of basic cocaine paste attached to his left leg. The detectives found an additional 3.4 kilograms of basic cocaine paste in his home.

In Trujillo

The headquarters of the PIP First Region, located in Piura, also announced that during a raid on places known as "Jerusalen" and "Puente Gallinazo" in the towns of "La Esperanza" and "El Cortijo" in Trujillo, the police arrested Jorge Estuardo Perez Fernandez, age 21; Alfredo Gonzales Rojas, 33; Jaime Lozano Valverde, 32; Perro [Dog]; Leonidas Rolando Agomodo Leon, 29; Ricardo Carbajal Magno, 32, "Fernandito"; Sergio Benjamin Silva Geronimo, 29; and Simeon Mercedes Torres Rojas, 20.

In the home of the second-named person, the police confiscated 2.2 kilograms of basic cocaine paste in the drying stage which had been processed by those arrested previously who had completed their fourth production cycle.

The PIP are now seeking those responsible for marketing the drug.

In Chiclayo

The PIP departmental headquarters of Chiclayo raided a clandestine laboratory in which basic cocaine paste was being processed, located at the entrance of the city of Zana. Nicolas Tarrillo Ruiz, age 38, Chivo [Goat], was arrested.

Some 5.2 kilograms of basic cocaine paste were confiscated from him, as well as a red Honda motorcycle which was used to transport the drug.

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CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

COCAINE PASTE CONFISCATED--Tumbes, 15 May--The Tumbes Customs Police found 57 kilos of basic cocaine paste today which were hidden in the false bottom of a pickup truck. The discovery was made at the International Bridge of Aguas Verdes when the driver of the pickup truck was asked for his papers. The pickup truck, a blue Dodge, model 100, with license plate number PO-1853, was being driven by former civil guardsman Rodolfo Osorio Costa, age 29. He was traveling to Quito, Ecuador, along with his Wife, Maria Sosa Vasquez, age 23. When customs personnel inspected the inside of the vehicle, they noticed the seam of the false bed in which they later found several small plastic bags filled with the drug. When they were weighed, the bags were determined to contain 57 kilos of basic cocaine paste. According to police reports, when the drug was discovered the occupants of the pickup truck stated that they were not aware of what they were carrying, indicating that the vehicle had been loaned to them in Lima by the owner of the company "Consigli Frys." They also said that their trip was for tourism purposes and that they had planned to visit the principal cities of Ecuador. It was reported that the couple's papers were in order. The confiscated basic cocaine paste was turned over to the Peruvian Investigative Police which has initiated the required investigations. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 May 79 p 1] 8143

CSO: 5300



VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The Venezuelan metropolitan police arrested two drug traffickers, Enrique Espin and Nestor Lagaste, in an apartment in Caracas. They had in their possession 50,000 bolivares worth of cocaine and 70,000 bolivares in cash. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 31 May 79 PA]

COCAINE SEIZED--Venezuelan Police Chief Jorge Sosa Chacin has announced that the police have broken up two gangs of bank robbers, arresting several of their members. Frank Eduardo Gonzalez Gonzalez, alias El Negro, Juan Enrique Molina, (Yulei) Josefina Jimenez Castillo, Pedro Ramon Brito, Orlando Jose Olivares, alias Omar el Capataz, and Miriam Josefina de (Laterol) have been arrested. Mrs (Laterol) was found in possession of cocaine worth more than 1 million bolivares. The police are still searching for Antonio Pastor Sanchez, alias El Caliche Antonio, and Manuel Felipe Martinez Caldera, alias El Perico. [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

KUWAIT

ARREST FOR QAT USE

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 May 79 p 4

[Article: "The Ministry of Interior: Fawziyya Was Arrested For Qat Use and Not For Prostitution"]

[Text] Major Fahd Rashid al-Tahus, public relations director of the Ministry of Interior, explained the truth about what a local paper published concerning "Fawziyya" the Somali girl who was recently arrested by airport customs officials in possession of the substance qat which is illegal. The newspaper indicated that it had received information from security sources and reports to the effect that in addition to smuggling qat, the girl was practicing prostitution.

Major al-Tahus emphasized that the girl was arrested for smuggling qat and not for prostitution as the paper reported which is in conflict with the contents of the official reports. What the paper reported does not reflect the truth with consequences that seriously affect the relationship of the girl to her parents. Major al-Tahus requested that exact information be sought when news is published and that the information be obtained from proper sources, rather than seeking rumors that aim at cheap sensationalism, in order to preserve family relations.

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CSO: 5300

LEBANON

DRUG USAGE BY LEBANESE YOUTH ANALYZED

Beirut L'ORIENT-LE JOUR in French 11 May 79 pp 1, 6, 7

[Text] When the discussion turns to youth (L'ORIENT-LE JOUR, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 May), the subject of drugs is today the new bugbear which society in its confusion has found to justify its failure and its pressure. It is the plague, the strange evil ceaselessly gnawing at us, that dangerous and shabby evil which slips stealthily into the smallest crevice of our cracking morality. For if it suddenly became necessary to cling to a vague, static and not even human morality, we should spit in the face of all those who allowed the cultivation of hashish in this country to become a national production sector.

It is too easy to close one's eyes for 20 years and to wash one's hands of the path today, raising a hue and cry about drugs. But of what are we speaking? This vampire which ranges our country is in fact nothing but the phantom of our reiterated obsessions and it only haunts the exhausted minds desirous of alleviating their own anguish.

Since young people today are claiming their freedom and gaining an independence judged too dangerous, but toward which they have been subtly led, since the young tend to loose their inhibitions through the debunking of various myths and the violation of certain taboos. And then we toll the knell, for there is something, there is certainly something which has gone wrong in our dear society. The unworthy evil is named, and then it must be exorcised.

Only 17 percent of the young people say they have tried a drug, and for 90 percent of them, that drug is hashish. And so the young themselves have assessed the seriousness of the evil. But their frankness on this problem is approximate. The whole inquiry shows that the young people, in the majority, have had a very direct and spontaneous connection with this problem. They have played the game to the end because they too are curious to know the truth, because they are tired of being overwhelmed by all evils.

In fact, if 33 percent of them report more or less direct contact with drugs, stating they have friends who take them, 17 percent (two boys for every girl,

on an average) say they themselves have tried drugs. They come mainly from high-income families. The young have lost a number of their complexes and are relatively unconcerned with conformity to rules which in any case the war destroyed. For it is easy for us to cast contemptuous looks today at young people who, in waging a war ordered by their elders, became drug addicts and sometimes even criminals.

Do drugs and crime go together, and what relation do they have with young people? Are drugs a part of crime and do soldiers barely out of their teens turn to drugs in order to wage war and kill as needed?

Twenty-four percent of the soldiers say they have tried a drug, and among the 152 young people addicted to drugs, 45 percent are soldiers. Can one conclude, in view of the fact that one out of two young people who have tried drugs has also been a soldier, that drugs have mainly infiltrated the ranks of the young people committed to war? And to be still clearer, has war favored the development of drug addiction?

"We fought the war for 'them' and they should be grateful to us for it. Let them leave us in peace. Yes I shoot 'H' every day and I am a ferocious fighter. So let them leave me alone in my gutter." This was the exaggerated reaction from Souhail, who expressed his rage at the end of a long discussion in which we provoked him continually.

In fact, Souhail, who fought in the war and who like more or less everybody else has tried "H," can no longer contain his irritation at the whole campaign which has been orchestrated on the subject of the decline of youth for the past two years.

"They talk of the infiltration of drugs but who is responsible then, who allows this infiltration? What a huge hypocrisy--this attitude of selling drugs with one hand and seeking to punish with the other."

Souhail, 22 years old, a student in architecture, fought all through the war. "For two years, the only goal was to win the war, to triumph. Every battle had to be won, the enemy had to be annihilated at whatever the price." And today it is not Souhail but the same passive witnesses to a sometimes absurd war who take refuge in a hypocritical morality to condemn a "degraded and degenerate younger generation."

Souhail's attitude brings to the fore a problem which can only be situational. It is necessary at all costs to exclude morality, all morality, in order to understand the problem, to feel it and to place it in its human, strictly human, dimension. Souhail's argument is clear: the Lebanese had no ethics, they heeded no morality at all during the war, and why should they do so now?

They had no choice, unfortunately, at the time, but the fact is that the very logic of war cannot be dissociated today from a phenomenon which, with

events contributing, has taken on such breadth. It is nonetheless dishonest to seek to play the role of judge now when we closed our eyes for two years to an inculcable number of anomalies, after experiencing in our very depths the horrors of a sordid and murderous civil war. This is comparable to a traffic policeman writing a ticket for an illegally parked vehicle in August of 1976, while two young persons having just dynamited a store prepare to steal a vehicle by killing its driver.

#### A. Earlier Problem

The drug problem was not however born with the war, which only made it more acute, exacerbated it further, for in temporarily destroying certain social barriers, the war contributed, with anguish assisting, to pushing a sector of youth belonging to the modest social strata into the drug picture.

For before the war, drugs were mainly a whim, a hobby of the rich. They used hashish because it was the fashion then, to offset their boredom a bit and often to hide pain. Who at the age of 17 or 18 has failed to feel that indescribable misery deep within him, that desire to destroy everything, in opposition to the inculcated inclination to conform to the rules. Who has not felt that imbalance which the young people term today weakness, depression or an identity crisis. In brief, who has not rebelled? Drugs are a catalyst of rebellion. Or, by democratizing drugs, that is to say by spreading them to all social strata and very young age categories, has aggravated the seriousness of the problem. But it also in a way made drugs a commonplace in the minds of the young. Taking drugs, as we will see farther on, is but one of the numerous experiences through which the young believe they must pass in order better to free themselves and gain their liberation. In order to become adults.

And also, they have learned more about the hypocrisy of a society which tolerates and cherishes chronic alcoholics. Because alcohol has become a part of our customs and now constitutes one of the legal means of escape. Adults are entitled to alcohol, and this is accepted socially.

War or not, there will always be active drug addicts and latent ones. We have contributed to creating the former and to fashioning them in the image of our constraints, our prohibitions, our injustices and ugly aspects. They will always be the sick reflection of a society which has never wanted or been able to accept its marginal elements, its dissidents, in short its misfits. They will never forgive us for their rage, their fury, their despair. They are our mirror, the mirror of our schizophrenia.

It is established that hashish is widespread, and how could it fail to be in a country which makes of it a fiercely national production sector. It is also an established fact that numerous young people are more or less familiar with cocaine. Once again, the drug is common above all in the wealthy classes. A gram of cocaine today costs between 80 and 150 Lebanese pounds, a gram of heroin between 25 and 60 pounds, and a kilogram of hashish

between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds, depending on quality. If hashish has always been readily available in Lebanon, cocaine on the other hand has made its appearance in an important fashion on the Lebanese market since 1975. Cocaine provides all the effects sought in time of war: it quiets hunger, thirst and the need for sleep. The idea of fear and the very concept of death change and are no longer the same. The drug suppresses the material references which make of life a superb instinct for survival in time and space.

#### An Impermanent Circle

Of all our young people, 33 percent (33 percent of the girls and 34 percent of the boys, a slightly larger percentage of Christians than of Moslems) say they "have friends who use drugs."

This figure enables us to measure the maximum spread of drugs among young people, which is like an elastic circle stretched to the extreme. A given person who takes drugs is often known to many others. Of our young people, 33 percent are in contact, directly or indirectly, with someone using a drug, usually hashish, and they could at one time or another obtain it. There is no shortage of dealers or pushers. There are professionals and there are those who do it free. We might mention here one basic fact. It is young people from high-income families who use drugs most, hashish naturally. The curve is a rising one and still confirms the idea widespread among the young that "it is for the rich." In fact Lebanese hashish, highly valued and quite costly, is accessible to all social strata. Again in relation to the same question (drugs used by friends), 85 percent of the young people mentioned hashish, 23 percent cocaine, 12 percent amphetamines, 10 percent heroin and 5 percent opium.

Amphetamines have always circulated in Lebanon in a wildly anarchic fashion. Euphoria-producing drugs such as Valium, Tranxene, Ativan and others, have ranked high on the market since the war, and one can equally easily obtain from the pharmacies other euphoria-producing goods prohibited by the Ministry of Health such as Mandrax and Metaqualon. If the main analgesics and opiates (morphine and its derivatives) are strictly controlled by the state, there is another equivalent product, Sosegon, on the other hand, which can be bought in tablets and injectable ampules and is sold almost without control. No medical prescription is required and the recent proliferation of pirate pharmacies will hardly hinder the spread of these harmful drugs. Such dispensaries, tolerated (for how long?) by the Ministry of Health, are sometimes veritable drug groceries, in the words of one pharmacist (a real one). All wars produce drugs and their drug addicts and the Americans know this only too well from their costly experience of it in Vietnam. According to estimates 300,000 (out of an army of 500,000) soldiers took up drugs in Vietnam. But to return to Lebanon once again, the war served only as a detonator and not a causal factor, as a Lebanese physician who is an expert on the problem told us. A fertile field already existed: the young needed to flee, needed escape. The sense of unease was both social and political, and the war precipitated its eruption, that is all.

The causes have always existed. They are psychological and trauma-producing. They have to do with the personality of the adolescent, confronted with the social structure. Other causes, produced or shaped by the war, are directly related to the psychic structure. It is a question then of an emotional imbalance linked with the war, a difficulty with the personality, which is disturbed by the emergence of new truly traumatizing anguish having to do directly with death.

#### The Reasons

Among the reasons which lead them, along with their friends, to use drugs, 38 percent of the young people mentioned weakness and ignorance (it is a question of an exclusively psychological problem), 35 percent (10 percent more Christians than Moslems) mentioned the war, 30 percent depression, certainly due to or related to the war, 30 percent boredom, 18 percent fashion and 17 percent anguish.

There are intrinsic psychological causes linked with the personality of the adolescent and psychic causes related to combat, to the war. Everything merges and becomes intermingled in the same anguish, the same despair. Everything in fact is linked with the war, even the desire to escape and flee reality. For what reality then is involved? Could one remain indifferent to this abject and cruel real situation? Of those who mentioned war directly as a cause of use of drugs 64 percent never bore arms, and 36 percent of the soldiers identified drug use with the war.

Now it is also known that 24 percent of the soldiers engaged in the use of drugs at one time or another. We must conclude from this that the war was a decisive factor in the spread of drugs and that it affected those in the rear much more than those who fought. Those who did not bear arms, disillusioned soldiers or spectators, must have suffered very deeply from the "fallout" from the war.

Finally, 17 percent of the young people say that they themselves have tried a drug: 90 percent hashish, 14 percent cocaine, 7 percent amphetamines, 5 percent heroin, 3 percent opium, 3 percent LSD and 2 percent marijuana. But exactly what does it mean to try drugs? There are first of all the dilettantes, the occasional, not regular, users; there are regular consumers, those who take drugs more or less regularly, some to vanquish boredom and personal distress and others in order to wage war; and, finally, there are the "professionals," the drug addicts who are beyond recovery or almost. The extent of addiction varies with the drug, the quantity used and the frequency of use. Drugs have been taken at the front in order to fight better, to tolerate pain better, to endure. But also and above all drugs have been taken in the rear guard in order to make the time pass, to endure fear and the presence of death, to endure. Some were already familiar with a drug, and took the occasion to further their acquaintance. Others were neophytes, who joined the international band of the weak, of ex-cons and junkies. Drugs to make war, drugs to forget the war. And between the two,

the delirium of a generation which accelerated its future in the face of collapse and death.

#### Their Testimony

Rabih: "I did not want to go and fight, I was not prepared, and my parents were beside themselves. One day I was with some friends, and just like that, a little out of boredom, a little out of curiosity, we decided to try. I also recall that none of us took this very seriously. None of us continued. Sometimes during an evening I would take a few drags on a joint being passed around. For myself I never bought 'H.'"

Joe: "It happened at a time when I was ready for anything. Really anything. I wanted to fight like the others but my mother threw a tantrum at each effort. I finally abandoned the notion.

I began to go around with a crazy group which did everything at night, because that was more exciting and pleasant and thus it seemed to us the time passed a little less tediously. There was one absolutely incredible fellow who had studied pharmacy for three years and who amused himself preparing all kinds of euphoric potions, which I always refused to try. For my part I got into 'H,' the ordinary 'H' from Baalbeck. Perhaps there was some from Colombia, nothing special, and once or twice marijuana. It's pleasant, it's cool, it's nice, that's all. I was on a real trip only once. Never again. It was wild. A half a tablet of a thing similar to LSD. We all took some and we were completely stoned. That evening, I had the most fantastic nightmares of my life. Fantastic? Yes, really. We had taken a proper dose, you see, for you have only to make a mistake, a milligram too much, and you get a bad trip. Outside there seemed to be an aerial ballet of rockets and missiles, fantastic fireworks lighting up my head. A trip in cinemascope and technicolor--you can't imagine the sensation, the popping of bullets turned into a kind of abstract music. I'm carrying on a bit I suppose but it was unique, I tell you. I stopped then because I met a girl who could not stand that group. I didn't seem to be any worse off. But I meet these fellows sometimes, and they are completely gone. That's all they do. Their specialty is pills. That's what they really like. Downers, you know, those that take you down, down, down."

Samar: "All my friends were gone, I didn't know anyone. Everyone had left. One day a friend brought back from Baalbeck a nice bit of the 'flower.' I had already smoked once or twice before the war. Just a few puffs during a party, just like that, in order to try. I smoked for six months, once or twice a day. Very light but well-rolled cigarettes. It gives you the effect of a glass of spirits, perhaps a little more. I hate alcohol, mind you. I find that 'H' really produces euphoria, you feel more relaxed. You float and float: 'H' really does that. I see no harm in it."

Said: "It was during the battle of Nabaa . . . just as Nabaa fell. A friend brought some white powder. I had heard of cocaine, but I had never taken



any before. You know, kilograms of it were found. One evening three buddies and I were together, and we began to try it in the nose, to sniff. One must avoid sneezing at all cost--it was funny. We stayed up all night with a very strange sensation: you're standing but without wanting to be standing, you're there and you need nothing, nobody. I felt nothing, really nothing. I told them that I could stand for hours and hours looking into the distance at that barricade. Later, I took some again and this time I really felt that it did me some good immediately. It was during the battle of Zaatar. I went two days and two nights without closing my eyes. That day I engaged in the most insane actions of my life and I almost bought it twice. I took tremendous risks. I felt that I could bring down the camp all by myself. I haven't really used the stuff since, except for very occasionally. I wanted to experience the sensations I felt during the siege of Zaatar again. It wasn't the same thing. The situation had changed, the context was not the same. Another thing, the sensation afterward, once it's over, is not very pleasant. You feel empty."

Paula: "I began with 'H'--I liked that. It relaxed my nerves. One day, Colette and Zouhair and I each took an LSD tablet. A real trip. My God, a flash. It was unique. The colors were extraordinary, there were reds, blues, greens, with a bluish metallic background. I floated in many heavens, I could talk to you about it for hours. But it didn't work for the others. Colette's fantasies came out in an aggressive way. She was gone and it was impossible to get her back. I myself had a bad time at the end. The plants all around me were moving, I thought they were carnivorous and I constantly saw my mother in the midst of them . . . in short, the last of it was horrible. I never took it again. That's a thing you do once, which you have to have done at least once in your life. You go to the end of yourself and explore yourself a bit. Today I do not take any drugs. I don't feel the need. I feel fine these days. Habit? No, not for me."

#### Detoxification

Not for her, but for Sami, perhaps: "I have already taken a drug cure once, but it didn't work. I shot heroin and cocaine when I had the money. I tried everything: speed, downers, opium, LSD, really everything. In the end, only the hard drugs gave me any effect. Now my body won't take it any more. This is my third relapse. It's despite myself. The doctors say that addiction is such that I will be bound to shoot up a number of times if I don't make an effort of will. Basically, I am all confused about it now. One doctor talks to me about physical addiction, another psychic addiction, and now you see I don't understand anything any more. I know that I sometimes want to throw myself out the window so as not to be here. To my parents, I am the patient, a curious animal. My father hardly talks to me any more, and he told my mother I was a human rag. They spy on me all day, sometimes have me followed, look through my things. I don't know what to do any more. I understand my mother's confusion, I even cry about it, but what can you do, I'm a goner."

Sami, 20 years old, copied a quotation from Nizan and hung it over his head: "Twenty--I will not let anyone say this is the best part of life."

Sami languishes in despair, his own and that of his parents. He drags himself out of it and wants to do so again, solely for the sake of his mother, "so that she won't suffer any more."

There is also Farid, who bore arms during a year and who lost his way one day, in panic after witnessing the most horrible scene of his life. "I was with this completely insane fellow, and we had just occupied a position which was very hard to hold. We were exposed to the enemy. Suddenly two shadows slipped into a house. We stopped short and aimed our rifles at the house: an old man and his wife, in visible panic, came out. I lowered my gun, but the fellow beside me emptied his cartridge into the old people. I was horrified. I looked at him. His eyes were round, protruding and empty. He had the air of being elsewhere, seemed hysterical in a bizarre way. My legs were trembling. I learned later that he had sniffed an incredible quantity of cocaine."

These varied experiences serve to show that real drug addicts are not too numerous, happily. They represent a separate category, which the war did not help very much. The others smoked a little here, sniffed something there, a few shot heroin and the vicious collapse due to LSD and opium is rare. The only point which leads to interesting contemplation has to do with the soldiers and their ties with drugs. Did they drug themselves to fight, did they need them? In this "epileptic rage" which distorted and plundered Lebanese morality, it is difficult to assess to what extent the young people needed drugs in order perhaps to dare to be inhuman. There was at that time a more effective drug which, making use of ideology, provided an optimal dose of fanaticism and hatred to strengthen the call of blood.

#### Return to Tribal Roots

The call of blood is a cry for vengeance in a society which has suddenly found its tribal roots again. Not all drug addicts are latent criminals nor have all criminals been drug addicts. It was necessary to mobilize them politically and stimulate them ideologically. For in this return to the tribe, the only true ethic was survival. Man in those days was not worth much. In losing respect for man and nature, love of the beautiful, attachment to animal, vegetable and human life, young people have lost the basic thing--an indispensable balance.

The attitude of young people toward drugs is far from excessively dramatic. It is consistent with their thinking and their tolerance.

Of young people who have tried a drug, 31 percent say they had a positive reaction, 31 percent a negative reaction, and 37 percent say neither one. In other words nothing, neither hot nor cold. This confirms an obvious relaxation, a certain lack of tension about a problem which society in its

confusion tends to exaggerate. Why dramatize the situation which one has contributed greatly to creating? The policy of the state in this connection is primitive, almost touching in its naivete. The minister of interior is very proud of having destroyed the opium fields in Baalbeck-Hermel, while beside them interminable acres of hashish languish in the sun. There is also great pride on the part of agents of the state when they raid a house where some young people are in the process of "taking off" thanks to a marijuana joint or a euphoria-producing pill.

Repression rather than prevention, that is the policy of the state. Silence and ignorance, that is the policy of the majority of the school establishments. Didn't madame the directress of a certain private school, very proud of the sophisticated teaching provided the children of the bourgeoisie, refuse to talk with our interviewers because "we do not speak of these things here"? However, there would have been ever so many things to discuss.

The young people for their part proved healthy and clear-thinking in describing, each in his fashion, the attitude toward drugs--an experience, among others, through which one must inevitably pass.

Provided one can emerge whole, or without too much damage. This attitude on the part of youth as a whole is generally speaking tolerant.

Questioned as to what they feel about an individual who takes drugs, 40 percent of the young people (42 percent of the girls and 38 percent of the boys) mentioned pity, 34 percent understanding. On the other hand, an attitude of total rejection (13 percent) or contempt (10 percent) is definitely in the minority. One should make no mistake: tolerance, an intelligent tolerance, is only possible during the repression, the constraint born of a war which unbalanced thousands of young Lebanese.

## Do You Favor the Legalization of Hashish?

	Sex		Druze Moslems	Religion Christians	Atheists	Annual Family Income (%)				Total
						Up to 12,000 Lebanese Pounds	12,000 to 25,000 Pounds	25,000 to 60,000 Pounds	60,000 and Over	
No	M	84	88	89	83	90	90	85	69	85
Yes	F	13	9	9	12	7	8	12	25	11

## What Is Your Attitude Toward a Person Who Takes Drugs?

	Sex		Druze Moslems	Religion Christians	Atheists	Annual Family Income (%)				Total
						Up to 12,000 Lebanese Pounds	12,000 to 25,000 Pounds	25,000 to 60,000 Pounds	60,000 and Over	
Pity	M	38	42	37	24	32	36	42	40	40
Under- standing	F	33	35	35	34	24	37	31	35	34
Total										
rejec- tion	M	15	10	17	13	18	17	13	7	13
Contempt	F	10	10	12	9	11	11	8	8	10
Indif- ference	M	9	8	8	14	8	7	14	8	9

## Have You Friends or Acquaintances Who Take Drugs?

	Sex		Druze Moslems	Religion		Atheists	Annual Family Income (%)				Total
				Christians			Up to 12,000 Lebanese Pounds to 25,000 Pounds to 60,000 Pounds Over				
	M	F									
No	66	67	70	65	67	75	71	64	46	67	
Yes	34	33	30	35	33	25	29	36	54	33	
Which Drugs?											
Hashish	88	80	90	82	83	83	87	86	91	85	
Cocaine	25	20	19	23	37	17	21	16	38	23	
Amphetamines and Barbiturates	16	7	11	12	13	10	8	8	19	12	
Heroin	12	7	10	9	13	10	7	10	13	10	
Opium	8	2	6	4	10	0	4	4	11	5	

## Have You Yourself Tried a Drug?

		Annual Family Income (\$)						Total		
		Up to 12,000 Lebanese Pounds		25,000 to 60,000 Pounds		60,000 and over Pounds				
Sex	N	F	Religion		Atheists					
			Druze	Noslems	Christians					
No	79	88	83		82	79	88	80	68	83
Yes	21	12	17		16	21	12	14	20	17
Which Drugs?										
Hashish	91	89	92		94		76	90	96	97
Cocaine	15	13	13		15		10	10	16	25
Amphetamines and Barbiturates	9	2	6		7		0	2	7	13
Heroin	7	2	10		2		0	7	11	6
Opium	4	2	6		2		0	2	4	6

5157  
CSO: 5300

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE FIND DAGGA FIELDS IN NATAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 May 79 p 2

[Text] Durban.--A squad of Durban detectives investigating a dagga-running network has discovered some of the richest dagga crops ever found in Natal.

The find is in an area so remote and inhospitable that, according to the locals, the last time whites were seen there was before the turn of the century, when they travelled past in ox-wagons.

Hundreds of dagga trees, some reaching more than two metres high, were found with thick leaf-bearing branches. Police also seized 14 sacks of dagga valued about R500 000.

It took Sergeant Nevin Heyns--and eight of his men from Durban Narcotics Bureau--many hours on foot to reach the plateau near Kranskop, where the rich crop was found.

They arrested 10 people in connection with the find.

Sgt Heyns, whose new pair of canvas shoes were worn out in the walk and climb, said the plateau overlooked the Mfongozu river which is a tributary of the Tugela.

He said they first travelled in four-wheel drive vehicles, before having to cover the last stretch on foot.

"The area is so rugged that it took us three hours to reach the plateau," he said.

Sgt. Heyns and his men were surprised to find elderly blacks living there who said the last whites they had seen travelled past in ox-wagons.

One man said he was 102 years old.

The police investigations are continuing. It is believed that the dagga was destined for the Reef and a network had been operating on this route for quite some time.

CSO: 5300

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM CITY COUNCIL UNABLE TO COPE WITH DRUG PROBLEM

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS MAGAZINE in Dutch 17 May 79 p 48

[Article by J. Heinemans: "Amsterdam Heroin Policy: The Picture of Impotence" Heinemans has done a large number of articles for Elseviers' publications on crime and addiction problems in the Netherlands and particularly in Amsterdam.]

[Text] The Amsterdam city government is going to close the ruined Doelengebouw on Kloveniersburgwal, receiving center for 600 Surinamese and Antillean heroin addicts. No alternative premises are to be made available, and neither are the mayor and aldermen inclined towards issuing free heroin on a larger scale under medical supervision. The city government wants to take in the junkies on a small scale in centers which have yet to be established in the various localities; each center to accept at most 20 people. Certain sleeping arrangements are to be made for the homeless addicts.

All of this can be found in a notice from the mayor and aldermen which is to be dealt with over the next week by the Amsterdam city council. This notice is a meager policy piece from which the powerlessness of the Amsterdam city government to deal with one of the capital's stickiest and most painful problems can clearly be seen. In fact, the note merely reflects what responsible aldermen have already said in public: CPN [Dutch Communist Party] Alderman Van der Velde bluntly let it be known that there was no solution for hard drug addicts, and PvdA Alderman for public health, Irene Vorrink recently stated: "What can we do about it? In America they can't do anything about this problem either."

The notice from the mayor and aldermen, or if you like, the "policy line," must have been particularly disappointing to the group of social workers who are trying to bring some order into the chaos surrounding the question of what is going to happen to these young people. These social workers have already pointed out that cleaning up the Zeedijk, closing a couple of heroin cafes and clearing the Sosa building solved nothing because measures already passed were not taken. The junkies and dealers took the law into their own hands somewhat laconically and cracked the Doelengebouw where the nucleus of the dealers, all members of one big organization, carried on heroin business as usual.



Now we have to ask ourselves finally and quite seriously whether fighting trade in ruinous material and taking in hard drug addicts is solely and exclusively a matter for the city government. It is clear that the [financial] opportunities and authority of such a governmental organization are insufficient to ensure a genuine impact. Besides that there is a deep, apparently unbridgeable gap between the ideas of the welfare organizations and the local authorities who can make a very good case for being in the right as they have the law in their hands.

Thus, the city of Amsterdam does not plan to start giving out heroin free on a larger scale. Almost all of the welfare agencies and even city council members had urged that, but the mayor and aldermen are limiting themselves to preventing the drug trade from continuously finding new markets. Moreover, they feel that making drugs available on a large scale would exert a highly attractive effect on addicts in neighboring states where this approach is not favored (either).

One of the city government's important arguments against making one more big central establishment available to the hundreds of addicts is based on the fact that such a center entails a severe burden and aggravation for the locality. That has happened again at the Nieuwmarktbuurt, which has been saddled for weeks with about 1200 registered junkies who visit the Doelen center daily. The drug trade did not all take place solely within the walls of the crumbling center; on the street the youths from the area fought heroin addicts; auto owners complained loud and long about thefts, and...about the increasing shortage of parking places, which were being taken up by the dealers' luxury cars. The city government is proceeding not wrongly on the assumption that wherever such a center might be established it would entail all manner of problems. It is because of that that the idea brought forward by the VVD to make the Lloyd building standing empty on Handelskade (which has also been used before as a prison) was rejected out of hand.

Of the many thousands of addicts at large in the capital, about 2000 by rough estimate are Surinamese and Antilleans. The majority of them are jobless and a large number are even homeless. They roam around, getting their living and buying drugs through picking pockets and stealing cars or worse. All in all this is a gloomy picture, and not even a start has been made at beginning treatment. Opinions about how, where and what run in contradictory directions. One thing is clear: the capital, which was scarcely able to take on the great numbers of Surinamese countrymen has no idea at all how to deal with the problems resulting from that failure. Lending assistance to this category of addicts is having a painful beginning. In fact, in this the "Srefidensie" foundation stands completely alone, and the city government wants to "see just what comes of that foundation" before it deals with financial support.

What remains of the policy of combating the drug problem in Amsterdam-- and the Netherlands--for the time being is still a difficult question politically. Proposals for the establishment of a number of small centers where twenty addicts each can be helped and sixty "withdrawal programs" for which 360,000 guilders have been appropriated. With that money, it is hoped that about 180 addicts can be helped, insofar as they can be helped at all. A handful compared to the thousands who must be left to their fate and a number which bears no relation to the many hundreds who join the ranks of the army of the doomed each year.

The impotent--we still do not want to speak of the clumsy--behavior of the Amsterdam city government must be seen as the handwriting on the wall. If a start is not made soon, on a large scale and a national level, on a major treatment we may fear that the problem of drugs and addicts will slip further from our grasp.

6940

CSO: 3105

PORTUGAL

SINGAPORE HEROIN CONFISCATED IN PORTUGAL

Porto O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 12 May 79 p 6

[Text] A large and well organized network of heroin traffic has just been broken up by the Central Section of Drug Traffic Investigation of the Judicial Police. In a series of actions in Lisbon, Almeirim, Santarem and Algarve carried out by the Lisbon and Faro brigades, the authorities arrested the six traffickers who made up the network. The agents seized documentation explaining the budgets (estimated in thousands of contos) of the organization, and also 520 grams of the product purchased in Singapore and valued at approximately 7,500 contos, all of which was intended for consumption in Portugal.

The investigation of the PJ [Judicial Police] which has been going on for several months, made it possible to become acquainted in great detail with the composition and the manner of acting of the group which, from the moment of illegal importation to the sale to the consumer, exploited the need for the product by drug addicts and brought fabulous profits.

"The boss" a former immigrant from Australia, resident of the Santarem region, had connections with the supply sources in the Far East, namely in Singapore, where he went last June and from where he "shipped" a chest with a false bottom full of heroin, a product derived from opium. From that time on he began the distribution of the drug throughout the network through a "controller" who passed the drug on to "wholesalers" who, for their part, delivered it to the "retail" salesmen.

Profitable Business

The seized drug, which could be split into close to 9,000 individual doses (sold to the consumer at the rate of 13,000 escudos per gram), was contained in small plastic bags. To hide them the traffickers would place them in instant coffee bottles surrounded by rice.

The PJ also seized four vehicles used to carry out the traffic, scales used to weigh the product, a large amount of ivory and furs which probably served as guarantee of a debt of one of the "wholesalers" of the organization.

With a markup of 1,000 percent until reaching the consumer, the business represented thousands of contos which were moved through the network. According to the authorities, the bank account of the "boss" and that of the main controller alone exceeded 4,000 contos.

#### National Traffic Network

The network that has been dismantled now was very well organized according to information organs of the police authorities. The product was purchased directly in the Far East where it is produced, and from where was transported to Portugal to be consumed in its entirety on the national territory.

The trip taken by the "boss" at the beginning of June to Singapore using a false passport was the point of departure in this case. From there, using the above-mentioned chest with the false bottom and in the circumstances already described, he went to Lisbon.

The false bottom was broken in a grocery store at Cartaxo, and the sale of heroin on the "market" began.

The amount of the drug sold is not known, but as we have already said, thousands of contos were involved.

#### Everything Well Organized

Everything was perfectly structured and organized. The drug was distributed by individuals who sold it wholesale and at retail through controllers who served as contacts.

The actions of the group were closely watched by the police which maintained the group under close surveillance until several days ago when the Drug Section unleashed a series of simultaneous actions in Lisbon, Almeirim, Santarem and the entire Algarve area. The capture of the entire gang resulted from this action.

This is considered as the second largest seizure of "hard drugs" ever carried out on national territory. This action of the Judicial Police totally destroyed one of the networks which, in addition to having contributed to feeding the vice of drug addicts, was carrying out an action which can be considered "illegal exportation" of foreign exchange, since the country is not a producer of opium.

The traffickers, now under arrest and awaiting trial at the 3d District of Criminal Court, are all repeaters in the crime of drug trafficking. The "head" of the network has been previously arrested with half a kilo of heroin in his possession. The sentence that the courts apply to crimes of this nature can only be from 2 to 8 years. However, the sentence for crimes of trafficking in certain kind of drugs can be higher, that is, from 8 to 12 years.

11634  
CSO: 5300

PORTUGAL

HASHISH TRAFFICKING RING DISMANTLED

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 28 Apr 79 p 21

[Text] A large network of drug traffickers, made up mostly of Portuguese, and also Spaniards and Moroccans, has just been dismantled by the Center for Investigation and Drug Control which, with the cooperation of the Fiscal Guard and the General Customs Office, has carried out a somewhat unusual investigation in our country.

As a matter of fact, the national organization for drug control, in possession of a series of carefully collected and studied data, has learned through the International Drug Enforcement Association that a private light plane, rented to a Portuguese club, was about to arrive at the Lisbon airport with a shipment of hashish from Morocco.

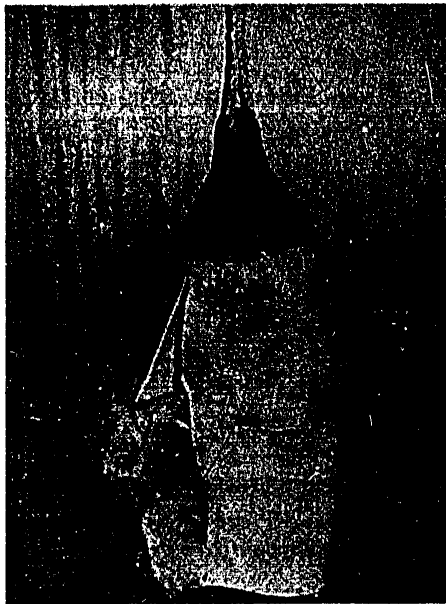
This information arrived in due time, precisely on 21 May, and members of the Center for Investigation and Drug Control were able to be present when the plane landed. They immediately carried out a search of the plane, with the help of a mechanic working for the General Civil Aeronautics Office, but were unable to find anything.

In the meantime, the Control Center found out that the plane had made two unscheduled landings, not listed in the flight plan to Lisbon, having loaded the drug at one of these clandestine landings in Morocco and unloaded it, also secretly, in Algarve, before its arrival at the Portela Airport.

The following actions, which involved almost all the CICD [Center for Investigation and Drug Control] personnel, resulted in full clarification of the facts and the arrest of the ten men (three of them Spaniards) and incrimination of others who, already identified, are now being actively sought in this country and abroad through INTERPOL. It was also possible to seize close to 1,600 contos'worth of hashish which was part of the shipment, and a military pistol with its ammunition.

The recovered hashish was hidden inside a buoy placed alongside a British flag yacht anchored in Algarve and belonging to the three arrested Spaniards.

In the meantime the CICD is conducting actions aimed at locating the hashish still not found (about 57 kgs), which is in the possession of the two traffickers still at large, whose photographs we are publishing, and who have been identified as follows: Antonio Costeira Bernardo, 37, short of stature, at the present time without a moustache and who, it is supposed, has in his possession the hashish still to be seized. He travels in a Datsun 120 Y Break, orange color and license plate CM-21-75. Antonio Bernardo has a criminal record and until a short time ago he was the manager of the bar "2001" near the Estoril airport. The authorities are also looking for Jose Alberto Da Silva Teixeira Lopes, 27, photographer, known as "Zeze."



The buoy in which the drugs were hidden.



Antonio Bernardo

"Zeze"

SPAIN

PORTUGUESE ARRESTED IN SPAIN WITH HEROIN

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 7 May 79 p 17

[Text] Spanish police have announced the arrest of two Portuguese nationals who had 76.8 grams of pure heroin, valued at 15 million pesetas, in their possession.

They are the brothers Joao Augusto and Daniel Goncalo Rodrigues. They had attracted the attention of the authorities because they led a life of luxury without working at any profession.

The two Portuguese had two houses in Barcelona. In one of them, which was used as a warehouse, the police found the heroin and the equivalent of 1 million pesetas in foreign exchange and three passports, one of them forged. The drug apparently was bought in Bangkok during the recent trip of Daniel Goncalo Rodrigues to Thailand.

The police also seized two 2-way radios which permitted communication between the two apartments.

11635  
CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

DRUGS GANG UNCOVERED--An international drugs gang, which has smuggled large amounts of heroin and amphetamine into Sweden, has been uncovered in Stockholm. Twelve persons have been arrested, five of them in their absence, and they are suspected of having smuggled in and sold drugs for at least 25 million kroner during the past 2 years. The seven persons in detention have admitted that they have smuggled in 5 kg heroin and 45 km of amphetamine, but they are also suspected of having smuggled in 150 to 200 kg of amphetamine. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD]

CSO: 5300



TURKEY

OPIMUM CULTIVATION AREAS EXPANDED

Istanbul MILLI GAZETE in Turkish 21 May 79 p 5

[Text] Minister of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Mehmet Yuceler, has announced that the area to be sown in opium poppies is to be raised to 400,000 donums.

Yuceler announced that the question of opium poppies had been addressed in a serious fashion by the Ecevit government since coming into office and said, "The area of cultivation, which was set initially at 200,000 donums, will be raised to 400,000 donums in the year ahead."

Addressing a basic symposium on the subject of agriculture in Turkey, which had been arranged in Izmir, Yuceler announced that an alkaloid extraction plant to process poppy straw is to be established in the Bolvadin district of Afyon Province and that the entire output of this plant would be sold abroad.

Yuceler said that Turkish agriculture had problems of a structural and organizational nature and added, "The agricultural population in our country is far too numerous. None of the advanced countries have agricultural populations in excess of 25 percent of the total general population. However in our case the agricultural population is more than 60 percent of the whole. In such a situation it is not easy to resolve agricultural problems. The agricultural areas are divided into small parcels. It has been impossible to establish a balance between the population and the land distribution. For this reason it has been impossible to create an agriculture-based industry. The proportion of agriculture-based industry in our country is only about 6 percent. In addressing the problems of infrastructure in agriculture, Yuceler added that only 200,000 hectares out of the total of 8,000,000 hectares of land suitable for cultivation has been provided irrigation and said that this problem is being dealt with from a number of angles.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers, Huseyin Cahit Eker, who spoke later in the symposium, maintained that it was necessary to spread the idea of people's cooperatives among the village masses and that

the organization of cooperatives was a requirement of the conscious administration of production.

Eker, who announced that a national agricultural congress would be called in 1979, continued in this fashion: "The country's agricultural development and the rapid large-scale increase in its agricultural exports are vital questions facing us in the future. However such a leap forward is possible only if the present inequities in the distribution of land and credit are eliminated, and only with the realization of superior production methods and the imposition of intensified mechanization.

"It is not possible to achieve increased agricultural production and development within the present framework of isolated and small producers. Without increasing the work day of the entire worker-producer village work force and without providing the needed capital, tools and equipment, and without organizing the worker-producer villagers from the socioeconomic and marketing standpoints a satisfactory rate of agricultural and industrial development cannot be achieved.

"As in every other matter, the contradictions in agriculture cannot be resolved by a policy of trying to please everyone. What is needed is to give preference to the small producer who represents the majority of the agricultural sector, who receives a proportionately small share of the national income, but who possesses a great socioeconomic potential. It is necessary to organize the entire working class sector and unite and organize them with the laborer-producer villager. From this standpoint the most correct solution will be to spread the idea of "democratic people's cooperatives" among these village masses and to funnel large-scale investment and administrative efforts into the agricultural industries."

9353

CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

HEROIN HAUL--When a French aircraft engineer who planned to finance renovation work on his Paris flat by smuggling jewels from Bangkok was stopped by Customs officers at Heathrow, they found heroin worth 1 million pounds in his cases, Reading Crown Court was told yesterday. Pascal Combeau, 30, who told the Customs officers that he was being paid 1,000 pounds to smuggle jewels back to France by a Bangkok bar owner, was cleared of smuggling the heroin. He told the court that he would never deal in drugs, though he was prepared to smuggle jewels. The court also heard that French police had arrested a man answering the description of the Bangkok bar owner. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Jun 79 p 3]

CSO: 5320

END